has night. The women had rucked up their dresses and abowed their white petticoats. Two bands played the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant de Départ." Spamodic blazes of Beiscol lights from time to time it up the advances procession. Along the route were massed thousands of spectators, who responded to the cry of "Vive is Republique."

In Belgravia Richard A. Proctor shows that while it is theoretically possible to construct a chessplaying automaton, it is practically impossible because the machine would necessarily be so enormous and coplicated. There would scarcely be room on the earth it, and it could not be operated. The number of different combinations that can be formed on a chess-board is approximately represented as 100,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000, and if a workman could make and drift (200 holes an hour it would, to drift the requi-site number of holes in a metal plate for one automatic class-board, require all the present innabitants of the earth 100,000,000,000,000,000 years! Therefore, Mr. Protot totaks there will never be a chess automaton that can play a game, unless there is "Life in Other Worlds than Oars." and drill 1,200 holes an hour it would, to drill the requi-

The moral which The American Ship draws from the wreck of the State of Virginia, on Sable Island, and upon the lack of adequate facilities for saving His. "The ship's boats," it remarks, " were who saited to landing passengers in the surf, and life was sacrificed as a consequence. There is reason to believe that comparatively few of the steamers in the transatlantic passenger trade have a proper outfit of lifegaving apparatus. In the lamentable case of the Pommerania, the boats provided were wholly unmanages merania, the onats provided were who by immanagea-ble, and as to capacity, the usual outlit of our ocean steamers is notoriously insufficient. In these days of ferdie invention, when life ratts and other contrivances, vasily superior to ordinary boats, can so easily be ind, mediacuted in providing against disaster is without ex-

A Nevada girl is bound to get on in the world. A Gold Hill lass married a man who had worked steadily at his trade for ten years, and yet had nothing to show for his labor, for at the and of every month he would invariably lose at the gaming-table all he had carned. Knowing her husband's weakness, she deterd to turn it to good account for the advantage of ingly, she procured a lay-out, box, case-keeper and the necessary checks. At this point her greatest difficulty experienced gambler and stating the case to him she was able to borrow \$200. The proliminaries being arranged, able to borrow \$200. The profinitiance seals a the husband rentily agreed to play against his wife's bank provided she would agree to "ring the bell" for the drinks once in a white. The fair dealer acquiesced, and the game began. At the end of an hour and a helf she had possession of the month's wages. The next month the same experience was repeated. In a short time the \$200 had been repead the gambler, and a fine embroidered my out was made by the thrifty wife. Soon

The method of incandescence to which Mr. Edinon resorts in his system of electric lighting is regarded by The Daily News (London) as extremely wasteful. It admits, however, that if the radiating point or burner, as it may be called, can be kept from melting, it has the immense advantage of permanence, as there is no carbon candle to adjust, and nothing to burn away, "The electro-dynamic machine," it adds, " is a most ed instrument for turning a mechanical for bno electricity, and the best machine is that which does this with the least waste. Hitherto the utilization 70 per cent of the power has been regarded as consider able success; Mr. Edison claims to utilize 04 per cent and to lose se muce less of this in transmission as to use eight-ninths of the courrent for light. The whole question of the economy of the electric heat depends on the success in dividing the current, and if Mr. Edison should succeed in getting, as he expects, ten lights from each horse-power, this question will be set at rest. If this can be done, and the highes themselves are easy to manipulate, it would even now be on the whole an economy to adopt them wherever the motive power could be got. Perhaps it is in large country houses that the earliest success in domestic lighting may be attained."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

It is thought that the welfare of the stage at present would be promoted by the failure of most of the travelling companies and the suppression of the billposier. This, and other influences, might serve to concentrate the players at great centres and form good stock communies. The tendency, however, is to diffusion of forces, and the exaltation of mediocrity—if not into success, at least into noisome preminence.

Charles Pope is to have a theatre in St. Louis. It will be called Pope's Theatre, and will opened on September 22. It is to be a spacious, handsome and comfortable theatre, and will be conducted as an establishment of the highest class. Leading citizens of St. Louis are warmly interested in the new enterprise, and it is thought that this new house will speedily take the lead among the theatres of the West. Charles Pope's reputation, both as a manager and an actor, is an indubitable guarantee that the new theatre will be

Boston Museum, and this piece-which is a melodramawill be brought out in September. The Boston Museum

An eye-witness describes a funny incident in a Loudon church. The final "Amen" after the beneon went very crooked indeed, and the incumbers looked in anything but a pleasant state of mind at the flasco. No somer had the small procession fied into the vestry than it redmerged, and the whole coort took its pince in the stalls, much to the astonishment of the congregation, who kept their places to see what it all meant. What it meant was soon, evident. The incum-bent give about two tozen benedictions one after the other, and the choir sang their Amens to perfection, though they looked as savage during the process as the numbers had done when they broke down. Then they went out again, and the congregation dispersed. The tackets was anything but harmonious.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The "fraud " cry will nominate Mr. Tilden next year, but it will fall about a mulion miles short electing bim.—(Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.)

Robinson being the favorite of the Democ noonless being the lavorite of the Penner and the State, outside of Tanimany, Tanimany must seep the field against the favorite," as the sporting mensay. Very few experienced turfinen ever bet on the field as against the favorite, but amateur turfites very frequently do.—(Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

Who is this man Sanford E. Church, whom the New-York City mapers are so fond of taking about a connection with the Democratic Presidential nomina that it is 1880 if In the name of all that is good what has the obscure individual done for the Democratic partitles it amount thus nonor him i-(Washington Pos (Dem.)

THE WAY OF TRUE PATRIOTISM.

From The Philadelphia Press (Ren.)

The Hou. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, is represented as having unequivorally declared a preference for recentary Sherman as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Lane is one of the patriarchs of the Republican party, and his opinion is enuitled to great weight in its counsels. But we have reason to know that Mr. Sherman, itself true Republicans, discountenances as premature the present discussion of this question. It tends to produce divisions and distractions among friends, and to weaken the cause, and it is stimulated by the common enemy for this purpose. The imperative duty of the Republicans this purpose. The imperative duty of the Republicans this year is to carry the great states of the North, to enlighted purpose which animate the Democratic party, and to bring the body of the people in harmony with the Republican examination. That dobe, the time will have come for preparation for the nominations of 1880. Until that we done, such discussion is not only lastices but mischievous.

SHADOWS OF A COMING EVENT.

Mr. Foster, in his race for Congress last pract, sinced 2.221 on the Thicen vote in his Congress ional District. General Ewon, in his district, fell 36 behind the Tiden vote. In the two districts the Deno crais suffered a loss of 2.589 votes, through the popularity of Poster and the districts of Ewing. Sometime of the same atind will happen in all the Congressions Districts of Onio this Fall.

THE DEN'S ONLY FAREWELL CARD. The Herald has taken to showing Tilden

DEED-On the -th instant, SAMUEL JONES TILDEN, aged Funeral from No. 15 Gramercy-park.

EPECULATIONS ABOUT THE VACANT MISSION.

Washington Dispatch to The Philadelphia Free.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet on

Makington Disputes to The Philodelphia Press.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet on Tunsday, Mr. Evan's had a long comernace with the President respecting the vacant missions. It was dedied to fill them snortly, though some doing may be occasioned by the Sceretary's absence at his country seat after next week. Had ex-Senator Ramsey not been solected for the Cabinet, he would have the Russian Mission, but the President prefers to adhere to the President of Secretary McCorry. The English Mission, but the President prefers to adhere to the President of Secretary McCorry. The English Mission, it was decided, should naturally be filled from one of the Scabour's States, and it was stated that Pennsylvania would stand prominency for the succession to dir. West, The human of the Seabour's States, and it was stated that Pennsylvania would stand prominency for the succession to dir. West, The human of the missions. The human of the missions of the seabour's States inclination for give min one of the missions there been decided, however, the Secretary of State to-night expressed much regret at the resignation of Mr. West, and remarked that no form a factor had been taken with respect to it. He sound very west understand how, in view of the occasion had been taken with respect to it. He sound very west understand how, in view of the occasion had been taken with respect to the decident him, the social references to him post would be traced, and, not what had been the mission, preferred to give way to some one class.

THE FRENCH FESTIVITIES.

THE REPUBLIC'S ANSWER TO ENGLAND. NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL SUCCEEDED BY A MILITARY REVIEW-GAMBETTA'S FIRST GRAND RECEPTION HELD ON THE REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY-THESE DEMONSTRATIONS MADE AS A SET-OFF TO ENGLISH SYMPATRY WITH BONAPARTISM-HOW THE COST OF GAMBETTA'S RECEPTION WAS DEFRAYED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.

Paurs, July 18 .- I am fond of unveiling hidden

wires, and I propose to-day to follow my bent in showing why it was the first grand reception of M. Gambetta was held on July 14. Gambetta's reasons for preferring that date to any other were multiple. He wanted, to begin with, to conciliate his Belleville electors in particular, and Parisian democracy in general; but I am disposed to think that he would have deferred keeping high holiday on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille until next year, if official nerves here had not been irritated by the manifestation of official crape in England beside the codin of Prince Louis Napoleon, Several weeks previous to his reception Gambetta caused some of his friends to ascertain Grévy's opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of observing the 14th of July at the Petit Bourbon. The President of the Republic did not then think the time had come to celebrate the first in the last century. Not trusting, however, entirely to his own judgment, the President said he would consult M. Waddington, whom, when he fulfilled this promose, he found ill-disposed toward a demonstration which, in his opinion, might afford a pretext to the retrograde monarchies of Europe to get up a "mad-dog" cry against the French Republic. That some of the retrothe family. Her plan was to start a fare back. Accord- grade governments with which we are surrounded were watching for an opportunity to raise this cry was only too certain. MM. Léon Say, Cochery, and the Marine and the War Ministers adopted this view. Gambetta had wellnigh abandoned the project of giving his house warming on the 14th July, when Comte de Montebelle telegraphed to M. Waddington his impressions on the manifestation of Bonapartist sympathy, of which the death of Prince Louis Napoleon had, on the part of the governing classes of England, been the occasion. The Count was instructed to intimate to Loro Salisbury that, in consequence of the political activity of the Empress Eugénie and the "expectant" attitude she and her councillors and friends had never ceased to maintain in England, no member of the French Embassy could, in a private capacagents to abstain from appearing at it, even as simthe decree of forfeiture, voted by an Assembly the sovereignty of which was never disputed by any foreign state, and it was only too evident that they wanted to make political capital out of the funeral of Prince Louis Napoleon. There was much more conveyed than met the ear in this verbal communieation of Comte de Moutebello, and Lord Salisbury made a verbal note of what was unplied as well as expressed in it. The noble Marquis said that the French Government might rest assured that no official honor would be paid to the remains soldier brought up at Woolwich, who had volunteered to serve her Majesty in the war against the Zulus, and had lost his life wearing the uniform of a British officer. A military funeral, it was felt. was, under the circumstances, due to him, and it tulery Corps to which he belonged. Then followed the friendly questions addressed in both houses of cause for complaint. An affront which they would be obliged to poaket would be offered them by the Tory Cabinet and the Court of St. James. That the manœuvre may be understood, I shall put a case to American readers. Suppose, instead of a peace-The period of Louis XI. M. Gambetta, in the Parliamentary for a weak point in our armor. Suppose the snake of rebellion in the South were only scotched by Grant and Sherman, and ready for another the period of Louis XI. M. Gambetta, in the Parliamentary recess, will visit Gasebeck, which is not usually inhabited by its reception. It is not usually inhabited by its recently inhabi posed by the Federal Government. Well, in the

> When the preparations which were being made in England to bury Prince Louis Napoleon with extraordinary pomp were made known in Paris, the conclusion drawn from them, from what had been said to Comte de Montebello by Lord Salisbury, and from the statements in Parliament of two other members of the Cabinet, was that Lord Beaconsfield was making the same use of Prince Louis Napoleon's body for reactionary purposes that Marc Antony made of Julius Casar's. M. Grevy and his Munisters were forced to draw the unpleasant conclusion that the governfew in England were "poking fun them." The door was closed by Lord Salisbury's explanations against further official remonstrance. What was to be done ex-cept "grin and bear it"? Gambetta hit upon another solution. When the President of the Chambers was informed of the disagreeable blast which blew from Downing Street he shrugged his shoulders and burst out laughing. On the Wednesday before the funeral M. Cochery reverted to the unpieasant substance of Comte de Montebello's disniches, and asked what further action could possi bly be taken. Gambetta replied to this effect: " No paerile remonstrance on any account. Whether it rains as it never rained before, or not, toward the end of the week, and no matter what bad weather the Observatory may prophesy, let the review come off on the 13th, the day after the funeral. Give to it all the *éclat* you possibly can. I shail at once order invitations to be printed for a grand fête on the night of the 14th, and we shall arrange to adjourn the Chambers until the 15th, to make the anniversary or the taking of the Bastille a parliamentary holiday. The English Government has the fatuity to imagine that its patronage of Bouapirtism will hurt us, and render some sort of despoisism possible here. If we get angry about the Chiselliurs manifestation we shall please immensely Routher, De Cassaguae, Amignes and Co. Official England expresses to us in its acts and lamentations the opinion that Louis Napoleon and his family were ever so much too good for us. Leave them to their sentimentality and whimpering grief. We can well afford to innore it. Comte de Montebello should be instructed to take no notice of anything which may strike him as showing an unfriendly spirit toward the Kepublic. We shall best avenue ourselves by drawing France into the what bad weather the Observatory may prophesy, an unfriendly spirit toward the Republic. We shall best avenge ourselves by drawing France into the progressive current out of which Bonaparte tugged her, and then Joyousiy going with the stream. There is nothing so communicative as Joy. For ten converts to Bonapartist reaction that English lachrymosity will bring in, our holiday gayety will make a thousand. Our best answer to the futile show of violets and floral crapes and wreaths at Chiselhurst is to make the 14th of July our National holiday."

event of such an only son dying, what would be the

feeling in America were the Queen of Great Britain

and all her sous to go and lament ostentationsly

over him? The only hope of the Bonapartists in France was in a German invasion and foreign aid

and sympathy.

The review, therefore, was not put off until the southwesterly winds had ceased to blow. But the sun, contrary to what had been feared at the Ministry of War, shone out splendidly on the troops which filed past " the three Pacsidents" at Long champs—Grévy, Martel and Gambetta sat abreast in what used to be the Imperial tribune. Martel represented the Senate, emanating from restricted suffrage; Gambetta the Chamber, named by universal suffrage, and Grevy the accord of both. A troop of a hundred lancers escorted each member of this political trinity to and from the review. The officer, Captain de Mortmart, at the head of the troop to which M. Gambetta's safekeeping was intrusted, bears a name to which St. Simon's Memoirs have given immortality. He is the heir-apparent to a ducal title, baving to support its dignity a yearly revenue of about \$140,000, and a chase, the largest in France, from which not a | Jersey.

centime of revenue is derived, it being entirely reserved for the sport of the noble owner and his friends. The De Mortmarts are Legitimists. The late Duc represented Charles X. at St. Petersburg, and was a warm admirer of the Emperor Nicholas, whom he styled, in a dispatch to his Government, the gendarme by Divine appointment to keep down Revolution in the nineteenth century." What cu-

Revolution in the nineteenth century." What curious pranks Destiny plays in this merry land of France. To thoroughly understand the eddity of a Marquis de Mortmart escerting to a review Gambetta, who was three years ago the, in the official mind, Abonitation of Desolation, one should be familiar with St. Simon's Memoirs, have visited the chase and ancestral château of the De Mortmarts in the Bourbonnais, and understand the position which they occupy in the noble faulbourg and at the Court of Henri V. and Queen Marie Thérèse.

I have seen it stated that Gambetta issued cards for his 14th of July reception the week before last. I know this to be untrue, because on last Thursday I was informed at the Petit Bourbon by General Richard that there was not a single invitation sent. The General also charged me with a message to Mr. Crawford, the correspondent of The Daily News, whose advice he was instructed to take in drawing up a list of Englishmen to whom it would be proper and desirable for Gambetta te extend his hospitality. Mr. Crawford went next morning by application of the party of the grant of the party of the Cambetta to extend his hospitality. and desirable for Gambetta to extend his hospitality. Mr. Crawford went next morning by appointment to dejenser with the speaker of the Chamber, and he had the magnationally to obtain, unasked for by them, invitations for all his rivals of the London press, The Standard, Times and Telegraph installed. A novel feature of the entertainment was the

smoking divan which was ere ted in the garden. triumph of the people of Paris over the monarchy | Five thousand eigars were ordered for the consumption there of M. Gambetta's guests. Before the fête was half ever, somebody was asked by the host, who was in splendid spirits, why he did not smoke? "Because I have not the wherewithal," he replied. "Yet," said Gambetta, "I ordered a cigar for every one I asked, and a thousand over and above; but I suppose that some of my friends finding them excellent, made a provision of them." The expense of Gambetta's fète has been variously computed. It cost upwards of \$32,000, which was not much when the superfine quality of the "londres," the champague, burgundy and bordeaux are taken into account. The flowers, of which there was a splendid profusion, cost nothing. They were furnished by the city gardens and greenhouses, and the Garde Meuble of the State undertook to erect the marquees and temporary muffling rooms. General Richard, a cidevant army comractor, was charged with the command in chief in organizing the personnel of servants, musicians, purveyors and stewar s. Where the money came from is a mystery which Gambetta scorns to clear up, though M. de Cassagnae's journal takes his liberality as a proof that he has made use of his opportunities to rob Jacques Bonhomme. ity, attend the funeral. Orders were sent to consular | The bankers were two ladies, who are both enthusinstic Republicans. One of them is Madame Arple speciators. The Imperialist party had ignored nand (de l'Ariège), whose son is Gambetta's private secretary, and the other the Marquise Arconate-Visconti, daughter of Senator Peyrat. She is a blooming widow of about Gambetta's age, and at the head of a fortune left her by the deceased Marquis of about \$10,000,000. Her rise from poverty to great opulence took piace under romantic circumstances. The Arconate-Viscontis, for the last three generations, were advanced Liberals, and often prescribed by the Tuscan and Piedmontese Governments, in their periods of proscription they made Belgium, in which their family of the Pretender. Honor would be ex- had possessed land from the time of Charles V. clusively paid to the corpse of a young their home. The grandfather of the last Marquis, in whom the family became extinct, was a Revolutionist, opposed to Austrian rule in Brabaut, and was made by the Consulate the first prefect who ever administered that province in the name of the French Republic. He dropped his title and called would be given him with the assistance of the Ar- himself "citizen," Like many Italiana, public spirit was very strong in him and moved him to do noble actions. He purchased the "Maison du Parliament to the British Government, and an- Roi" in Brussels and presented it to the town. swered by Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Staf- A large portion of the Botanic Garden was ford Northcote. The drift of this move also his gift to the municipality. When was, while glorifying Bonapartism, to de- Gaesbeck, which belonged to the house of Austria, prive the French Government of technical was confiscated and sold, he bought it and the thousand acres of richly-wooded park in which it stands. This domain is an ancient one. The castle dates from the early part of the fifteenth century, and is in as good repair as Windsor. There is a room in it which the Duchess of Burgundy prepared for Perbeld in respect and honor as homes of the legitimate drawa. Mr. R. M. Field has, for many years, cresided over its fortunes, and conducted it with intellectual ourpose, great sagacity, and the most perfect integrity and self-respect. Its record, accordingly, is one of high worth, as well as interest and prospective. The new feases at the Missel will will be powerful have been as the Missel will have a should again burst out there would be powerful as forther than the most perfect integrity and self-respect. Its record, accordingly, is one of high worth, as well as interest and prospective. The new belonger than the most perfect integrity and self-respect. Its record, accordingly, is one of high worth, as well as interest and prospective. The new belonger that the most perfect integrity and self-respect. Its record, accordingly, is one of high worth, as well as interest and prospective. The new belonger than the most perfect integrity and self-respect. Its record, accordingly, is one of high worth, as well as interest and prospective. The new belonger to be a governess. She met the Italian millionarie, who endowed her with his title and his fortune in the ambulances of the Commune. She tended there the wounded federals along with Louise Mischell with interest and prospective. The new where evil war should again burst out there would be a governess. She met the Italian millionarie, who endowed her with his title and his fortune in the ambulances of the Commune. She tended there the wounded federals along with Louise Mischell war and the most perfect integrity and say, Lee or Jefferson Davis, with an only son, in the most perfect integrity and say, the conditional provided in the most perfect integrity and the Viscontis had not saved her from the vengeance of the Moral Order party by making her his wife and placing her under the shelter of the italian flag. From the beginning of the civil war to the day of her anarriage her father suffered from un-speakable agony of mind. She did all that lay in her power to induce him to reagon his seat in the Versailles Assembly and pronounce for Paris. All's well that ends well. La Marquise is now at the top of for-tune's wheel, and one of the directing ladies of the French Republic. She and Madama Armand whiled that no expense should be spared in rendering the that no expense should be spared in rendering the feast at the Palats Bourbon worthy of the anuiversary which it celebrated. In *The London Daily News's* Paris correspondence the source whence M. Gamta derived his monetary supplies was hinted at. The two ladies who have shown such a fine spirit do not wish their names to come out. But as New-York is so far away I do not feel much compunction about letting out their secret. CANAL REFORM.

> DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC TALK AND ACTION.

ACTION.

STRIKING EXHIBITS OF THE RELATIVE COSTS OF DEMOCRATIC AND REFUELGAN RULE.

From The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

The facts and figures which we print today sirisinally numerate the difference between Reportion and Democratic rule in this State. They present at one clance a comprehensive yet detailed summary of the course and results of canal management for a period of sixteen years—one-half under Republican control and the other had under Democratic. It is the most conclusive test which could be given of the character and methods of the two parties in administration. These figures are taken from the official records. They are not confined to any one side or make of the subject, but embrace all sides. They compare the reduction of the canal debt under the two parties, the expenditures through the canal officers, the surplus revenues, the amount of toils received, the percentage of the cost of ministrance to the income, and the amount of toinnage carried. They thus cover the whole field, and illustrate the public policy of each party nod its effects, as well as the fidelity of each in administrative work. The tables show in brief these results: the fidelity of each in administrative work. The tables show in brief these results: 1. That in eight years—from 1862 to 1870—the Republican administration paid off \$11,446,990 25

negatives a such instruction paid of \$1.1,440.000 % of canal debt, an annual average of \$1,430.573 78 while in the same length of time—1870 to 1877—the Democratic administr 4 on paid off \$2,066,220, as annual average of \$258.277 50. Re-substeams paying of hearly six times as much as Democrats in an equal pe Id. That the amount paid the Canal Commissioners for

H. That the amount paid the characteristics which regular set is the expenses ander eight years of Republicar administration was \$9.049,190 14, or \$1.131,148 77 per year; while the amount paid under the same period of Democratic administration was \$13.798,887 46, or \$1.724,560 93 a year. The canals thus costing for the same empth of time \$5.700,000 more under Domocratic rule

iength of time \$5,700,000 more under Domocratic rule than under Republican rule.

111. That the surplus revenues from the canals under eight years of Republican rule were \$25,277,653 34, or \$3,159,706 67 a year, white under reight years of Democratic rule they were only \$6,655,776 81, or \$831,972 10 a year. The Republicans time unaling over to the treasury nearly four times as much as the Democratic Trule the aggregate toils under eight years of Republican rule were \$34,437,758 29, or \$4,304,719 79 a year, while under a to responding period of Democratic rule they were \$19,344,340 56, or \$2,418,042 57 a year. The Republicans collected for the State hearty twice as

rme they were \$19.534.540 56, or \$2,418,042 57 a year. The Republicans on lectud for the State nearly twice as much in tolls as the Democrats.

V. The average percentage of cost of maintenance on the income was under Requisition rule 29.03 per cent, while under Democratic rule it was 70.63 per cent. The percentage of cost being more than twice as much under the Democrats as under the Republicans.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

The roll of the new IIId Assembly District Republican Association is now open for signatures at Science Hall, No. 141 Eignth-st. Up to 9 o'clock last at Science Hatt, No. 131 rightness. Up to 9 of lock has night 106 members had put down their names. The new listrict lies between Canal and Twenty-third-sts., and froadway and Blowery and Third-ave. The rolls will be at the Hall from 2p. in to 9p. in. to-dissembly District Republican Assembly of the XiIth Assembly District Republican Assemblies was thrown open last evening at the scandulariers of the association, No. 738 (Pitchest, About forly new members were enrolled from the election districts annexed by the new apportion-

ODD FELLOWS AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30 .- The Independent Order of Oad Fellows of the State of New Jersey neid a grand reunion in Education Hall to-day The attendance was large. Peterson's Band, of Trenton, acted as an orchestra. The meeting was presided over by S. Alpneus Smith, Deputy Grand-Master of New-

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE IN SUMMER DRESS. THE METHODIST CAMPING GROUND NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED-BISHOP SIMPSON THERE-A MELAN-

Ocean Grove presents this senson an attractive appearance. The tenth anniversary service begins there to-day. Bishop Simpson, and other prominent members of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, will be present. Great numbers of people will attend the services. Yesterday Rollin B. Pearsall, a clerk, went meantiously too far from the shore into the sea and was drowned.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS AT HAND. THE GREAT CAMPING GROUND ENJOYING QUIET PROSPERTLY-ITS GENERAL ASPECT-THE ANNI-

VERSARY SERVICES.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE. OCEAN GROVE, July 30 .- After all that has been said of this famous seasine camp-meeting ground, it has still surprises in reserve for each succeeding year. Only those who are not teetotalers find the moral atmophere of the Grove oppressive. A few miles up the each there is a piace for the worldly minded called Long Branch. Ocean Grove can appropriately be called the half-way house to the Methodist Heaven. Do not manne that for that reason the little town is foreign to all earthly joys. There are men who could say it wanted ertain luxuries, such as beer and liquors and tobacco and cigars. But it possesses other comforts to off set these, and has besides a certain nomelike, hospitable, honest air that makes friends with almost everybody, and constitutes a charm. many think, superior to anything of which Long Branch an boast. And yet, Fashion has not up to this time claimed this beach for her own. A half dozen years ago the religious meetings were the life and purpose of the Grave. To-day the secular interest may be said to prependerate, though it does not lead, and would hold there is no danger, anearently. The religious influence of Ocean Grove gains strength, it is said, with every year. To-morrow is celebrated the tenth anniversary of the first meetings held on the beach.

At that time this almost level strip of sea coast was a wild spot, just as nature made it, with primeval forests, with miniature lakes scattered at short intervals on the coast-land. One of the largest of these lakes was named after Wesley, the father of Methodism. It is a few rods wide and nearly half a mile long. The breakers roll within a stone's throw of the eastern, end of the lake, and the turnpike road runs parallel to the ocean. if you ofter at the turnpike wall, the boys in sailor costume, who have gayly painted boats to let, will importune you to become a passenger, and the fleet of beats gliding here and there will indicate that rowing has the sanction of the authorities. It is profitable to pause at the wall long enough to observ hat the thousand cottages lying between the turnpike and the sea are very evenly divided by the waters of Wesley Lake. The prosperous group north of the lake is called Asbury Park. But it almost eschews Method-lam except as to its name in honor of a Methodia: Egos-copal Bishop, and stands first for feetotalism, and culti-vates more or less the society of Baptista and Episco-

rates more or less the acclety of Baptista and Episcopalians.

My footsteps from the turnpike wall, overlooking the lake, were tending to the south side, which is Ocean Grove proper. A natural park and a rising piece of ground concealed the cottages from the turnpike. Merhodisis sat perched above the archaig gate is olosed to remicles from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 4 o'clock Monday morning." Seda, sarsaparida and gluger ale are allowed to pass through the gate, but alcoholic drinks are excitided. Comra and tooseno may come in as personal property, and be consumed at a proper distance from all glove and beach religious meetings, but as merchandise they are not admitted. On either adde of the main avenue, divalue to as allement in its direct course to the sca, were

isonid their horses in Asbury Park.

In a him grove, where the ground was worn as smooth as a school playeround, several elderly Methodists were playing at croquet. The daugreess influence of this queted" his brother to the extreme end of the grave. Approaching he sea the cottages become more numerous, and almost all of them gave token of being accessable to the would-be boarder. There was something quaint, at least, about the matter-of-fact way in which the daughters of this Zion were promonaing in their bathing suits to and from the certages and the sea. The comely maids were evidently not bathing back at the row of cettages, a picture of loveliness was to be seen at a second story window—a profinging face with

present, and the report was circulated, to the great annoyance of the officers of the association, that the President had accepted before the lotter was received from the White House saying that encumstances compelled the President to deeline. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, the president of the Camp Meeting Association, assisted at the first services held at the Grove. He, with the Rev. A. E. Baland, the vice-president, George W. Evans, secretary, and Dayld H. Brown, treasurer, constitute the Board of Administration, which is the religious and secular rover-timent of the association's domain of several hundred acres, on which 650 cottages and some twenty hotels now stand, the ground being leased for a long term of years. Tweive energymen and twelve laymen are the association. They are bound by their constitution to expend all the profits of the property in improvement, and have already devoted aboat \$300,000 for such purposes. The improvements of a million.

Large excursion parties visit Ocean Grove and Asbury Park dairy. A sunday-school excursion from Westfield, N. J., met with a said bromhad to the tableten, one of the brightest and most active young men in the party, was drowned. About 11 o'clock he and several of its companious joined the crowd of bathers in the surf. He was a bidd serious and of bathers in the surf. He need and most active young men in the party, wa-need. About 11 o'clock he and several of his com-ons joined the crowd of bathers in the surf. He bold swimmer, and although the surf was heavy fout for deep water, and went forty feet beyond bos. A cry was heard by those nearest him, and Taylor and a strong young man went the ropes. A cry was heard by those nearest him, and a Mr. Taylor and a strong young man went to his assistance. Mr. Taylor got hold of him but was too far erhainsed to retain his grand. The other young man dave several times for him without success. In the meantime young Parasall's brother and companions, little dreambig that the man was was reported to have been lost, belonged to thom went one by one to their bath-houses and began to feel measy, and were going in search of him witen his body was brought ashors, having been awahed in by the surf, and was carried into the yard of the Asoury Park bathing-houses. It had been in the water nearly an hour. Joseph Ross, a resident, of good sense and energy, overrode the opinion that resuscitation was impossible, and set on foot an effort to revive the young man, that was prosecuted for two hours, in the yard with the assistance of four doctors who employed the usual vigorous manipulations, an electric battery and bot water. James A Bradley, the principal owner of Ashury Park, rendered every assistance possible. The Rev. I. S. Smith, the pushor, with the Sunday school, took away the districted mother, was sought admission to the yard. Robert K. Sinchair, of the editorial staff of Horper's Weekly, came down with the excursion, and together with a mentione R. Davis, the arrist of the same plantally to hours, in the engineeroon of the hot-water bath-bouse, which was neared to 120 degrees Pairennicht. At 5 o'clock all hope of resuscitaing him was given dp, and Justice Bemeet held an inquest. Reliable to the surface of the same down with the arrist of the same plantally as exploited to the same plantally was exploited to the description of the hot-water bath-bouse, which was neared to 120 degrees Pairennicht. At 5 o'clock all hope of resuscitaing him was given dp, and Justice Bemeet held an inquest. Reliable to the first the first accident of the gind that has occurred at the body at the staff, and this afternoon it was reported that another venturesome swilmmer was rescue

A RUFFIAN COMMITTED TO PRISON.

William, alias "Fatty "Groths, arrested for assault with intent to kill Ferdinand Gentner, at Fuygang's Park, College Point, L. L. on Sunday afternoon was arraigned before Justices Frame and Lutner yesterday afternoon. The examination failed to ow how the fight origninated.

Officer Gentner testified that he was not on regular duty on Sunday, but about 4:30 p. m. was near lar duty on Sunday, but about a 450 p. in was been the Park in company with Constable Hoenig. He saw Jacob Fink, one of the deputy marshals, and they started to assist him. Groths, who was standing by the Park gate, shot at Fink. He neard some one say, "Let go for the "" Groths afterward for the ground started to the started to the same of by the Fark gate, suct as Flow,
say, "Let go for the _______". Groths afterward
fired five or six shois. There were fifty persons in
the street at the time. Distil was fighting with
stones. Fink had a pistol, out did not shoot, as it
was not loaded. He saw the defendant take aim
and fire at Fink. The second and third shota he
fired at the winess. On the fourth shot the pistot
expended.

to a deputy sheriff from New-York, named Kirsner.
Groths was committed to await the action of the
Grand Jury, in default of \$1,000 bail. At a meeting of the Board of Excise Commissioners, held in
the afternoon, Adoloh Pomenhauer. then by accident. He afterward gave the pistol up the afternoon, Adolph Poppenhusen made comp against Fuygang, for selling liquor on Sunday.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1 a.m.-Light rains have prevailed on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in Virginia, with east to south winds, increased pressure, and no change in temperature. Gen erally clear weather has prevailed in the Lake region, with light variable winds in the eastern portion, increased pressure and no change in temperature in the western portion, slight rise in temperature, The temporature has risen slightly in the Northwest, with south-erly winds and clear weather. Generally clear weather has orevailed in New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, with southerly winds and increased

For New-England, the Middle States and Lower Lake region, slightly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds, and stationary to slowly falling barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TEM HOURS: Morning. Night. Dec. 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 92001112 80 83 80 87 77

the diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of moties. The perpendicular lines give divisions of those for the 24 source perceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the collisions by the necessive divines hours. The briskes or dotted lines THIBUNE OFFICE, July 31, 1 a. m .- The movement

in the barometer continues upward. The weather was fair and partly cloudy yesterday. The temperature ranged between 75° and 85°, the average being 14° lower than on Tuceday. The amount of moisture in the air is still large.

Slightly warmer and fair and partly cloudy weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

SUMMER SUFFERING.

A CARD FROM THE REV. DR. DEFMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The suffering in New-York is not confined to the Winter. So many pastors and benevolent lavmen are out of the city that the work increases upon men are out of the city that the work increases upon those who remain. Strangers arrive with letters to clergymen who are absent. Then they naturally come to the Church of the Strangers, and the pastor refers them to the "Sisters of the Stranger." But this day I find their exchequer empty. And my own people are mostly absent.

Will happy Christians who are enjoying themselves elsewhere tell us what to do? Address CHARLES F. DEFMS.

No. 4 Winthropoplace, New-York.

PRESH AIR FOR SICK CHILDREN. Henry King, president of the Seaside Sanitarium, reports that 2.800 sick children have enjoyed its hospitalities this Summer, and there are 150 now in the house. "We are compelled," he adds, "to turn many away for want of room in order to give a change of air to as many as possible." The follow-ing additional contributions are reported: Tiffany & Co., \$50; D. Appleton & Co., \$25; Joseph La Rocque, \$25; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., \$25; M. J. H., \$25; Alex. Taylor & Son, \$25; smaller

HOW HAMILTON COUNTY WAS CARRIED.

ounts, \$184.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AT CINCINNATI - ACTIVE WORKERS IN THE WITNESS BOX.

CINCINNATI, July 30 .- At the Congressional Committee's investigation to-day, Gazzan Gano testified as follows: I was president of the Hamilton County Executive Committee in the last Congressional campaign. The money appropriated for the campaign was supposed to pass through the treasurer's hands. I heard Mr. Francis was to have some men from Kentucky to prevent repeating by men from that State. I do not know who selected them. I do not know that the Congresamen were furnished with money by the Campaign

Mr. Conger said he doubted the propriety of inquiring for the source of campaign funds unless it was shown

that the finds had been unproperly used.

After some discussion the chair decided that the question, "Did Butterworth and Young receive money from

the Campaign Committee !" was admissible.

The witness continued: I furnished the Campaign Committee with \$2.500 to be distributed among ninetythree precincts. Six or eight thousand dollars had bee usually distributed in similar campaigns. The \$2,500 covered the expenses of stands, speakers, ticket-holders, etc. A great deal was spent in advertising and billposting. I will furnish the amount given to Kentuck-

Mr. Drew, being recalled, testified as follows: I can not give a list of the Kentuckians, but may be able to

get it from the Campaign Committee. Mr. Puga-What about men being refused work on the

Custom House because they were Democrats ? Mr. Drew-I told the Superintendent if I recommended men for that work they would have to be Repub-

and toe Grove and the inter and the Lake, their peenight is to way in which they spread out as they approach the bench, like the beel of a wedge. In the neighborhood of the camp-meeting grove are the Pittin's Way, Mount Piscah Way, Mount Zion Way, and Carmei, Tabor and Hermon are similarly account. The anniversary services are to be held to-morrow in the camp-meeting grove, beginning at 8 o'clock, when Bishop Singpoon will preach. The congregation last Sunday numbered about 4,000, and many more worshippers are expected secar, it is expected that General Clinton B. Singh will deliver an address during the afternoon meetings. Preadent Hayes was invited to be present, and the report was circulated, to the great annoyance of the officer was recuted from the Waite House saying that the current of that work they would vote the Bepublican teket. James Eugan, Democrate, testified as follows; I election to be a support of the control of the same support to the support of the work for him we were to get \$2 down and \$4 when the work for him; we were to get \$2 down and \$4 when the work so relatively the support of the work for that work they would vote the Bepublican teket. James Eugan, Democrate, testified as follows; I election to be a support to the support of the same support to the support of the work of the was expecting money from Washington. I brought men to see Butterworth to arrange to have them to work for hims; we were to get \$2 down and \$4 when the work support of the work for hims; we were to get \$2 down and \$4 when the work support of the work for hims; we were to get \$2 down and \$4 when the work for him; we were to get \$2 down and \$4 when the was expecting money from Washington. I brought men to see Butterworth to arrange to have they was expecting money from Washington. I brought men to see Butterworth to arrange to have they was expecting money from Washington. I brought men to see Butterworth to arrange to have they was expected for Butterworth to arrange to have they was expecting money from Washington.

he a hog. To Mr. Butterworth—I did not attempt to bribe or cor-To Mr. Butterworth—I did not attempt to true or cor-upt anybody. I didn't promise to try to prevent re-eating against you. I was straid of the deputy-mar-hais. I was tood toat if I made an afflavit it would ofp Gus Car's and "Buck" Brady out of trouble. Tom hay drew up the afflavit; I was given \$2 for making ; I did not buy votes for Mr. Butterworth. Mr. Butterin; I did not buy votes for Mr. Butterworth, air, Butter-worth asked me hour many men worked in the stoop and how much they would cost; don't know that he meant anything about buying votes. I book as interest in But-terworth's candidacy on account of the mone; he paid me; I would have worked for the other side for the

THE PAPER-MAKERS ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30 .- The second annual convention of the Paper-makers' Association of America assembled at the Grand Union Hotel at noon to-day. Anout forty manufacturers were ent. Wellington Smith, of Lee, Mass., presided He said that aithough prices were lower than iast year the trade was in a better condition,

He suid that aithough prices were lower than last year the trade was in a better condition, there being an increased demand; that a year ago the trade was in the lowest condition ever known, but that now the mills throughout the country were ranning or that time. The following officers, who also form an executive committee, were elected for the ensuing year? President, Min Winting, of Hotyoke, Miass; second vice-president, John P. Av-rill, of St. Paul, Munn; secretary, Charles G. Chapin, of Sgringfield, Mass; treasure, Joseph A. Hill, of Middletown, Onio.

A communication from A. E. Harding, of the Harding Paper Company, of Middletown, Onlo, was read, urging cooperation of manufacturers and continuous of association, afthough imperfect and informal, show that this year's trade will prove greater in volume, tough lower prices provail, than any since the panic of 1873.

C. W. Friend, of Localand, Oha, urred the cooperation of the East and West, and hivored a plan for obtaining statistics of the quality and amount of paper unautherness in the country. General W. C. Pinnkett, av. Governor of Massachusetts, and a manufacturer of South Adams, argued that it was poor poiter for large mann-facturers to attempt to crowd out small ones, and wissed either an increase in price per pound or a limitation of the supply. W. H. Manning, of Ohio, and others onde remarks, all of whom wished a continuance of the association. The convection adjourned, to meet at the cash of the executive committee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Arthur W. Tomlinson, John McCormick and John P. Hughes, composing the flow of Tomitason, McCormick & Co., retail dealers in dry goods at No. 775 Broadway, have made an assignment to James Wardiaw They started business on May 1, with a capital of \$9,000 cash; the rent was \$5,000 a year. The itabulties will probably not exceed \$10,000, of which \$3,200 are pre-

Louis W. Schmidt, of No. 24 Barelay-st., one of the noises translated and importers of German books in the city, has made an assignment to Adolph G. Dunn. He established the business in 1848 and imported many works of a scientific character. His business which was estimated worth \$75,000 s few years age has gradually failen away. The Habities are estimated at about \$20,000 for the control of the cont

THE FANATICS OF POCASSET.

BOSTON, July 29.-Freeman, the Pocasset

Adventist, is still in the same frame of mind as be has been since the death or his daughter. He refoses to take any legal advice for his approaching trial, and says he will not have any points of the tragedy smoothed down in order to make a good defence. Mrs. Freeman Other testimony was to the same effect. Groths continues in a lamentable condition. A few days after himself made a statement in which he said that he had a pistol, but that it only went off ouce, and and to feel the force of her bereavement, but latterly

she has fallen under the old delusion. She new thinks ber husband did perfectly right, and defends his entire course. Both of them are perfectly contented, and talk rationally upon every subject except the one theme which has given such a dark upe to their lives.

San Francisco, July 29 .- The loss from the fire at Seattle, W. f., is \$100,000, half of which falls

upon the 8-attle Saw-mill and Wharf Company. The balance is divided up in small amounts.

Speedily, permanently and sconomically cured by the Cuti-cura lienselies when all other known medicines and methods of treatment fail. It removes wrinkles and softens the skin. The regular use of MURHAT & LARMAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural incidention of the cuties to form into ridges and furrows.

MARRIED.

FORD-SOULE-At Roston Mass., July 24, by the Rev. M. R. Deming, Charles W. Ford, of Portland, Mc., to Annie L. Soule, of Freeport, Mc.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

ATWILL-On Monday, July 28, Mary P., widow of the late John Atwill.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1 Chariton-st.,
Funeral services and release to m.

Relatives and friends of hers and of her brother, Mr. Seaman
Lowerre, are especifully invited to attend. BEDELL-At athens, July 29, Clarence L., sen of Caleb C. and the late Martin R. Bedeil, of Brooklyn, aged 19 years. Funeral at Athens, Thursday, at 3 p. m.

BEERIS—At Branchville, Cone., July 30, Louise, wife of W.

W. Beers, ared 47 years.

Notice of uneral horeafter.

Notice of otheral hereafter.

BRIEN-In the City of Brooklyn, on Thesday morning, July 29 Thomas Brien, for nearly half a century a resident of that city, acre 12 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 70 South Elifott-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 31st lines, at 4 of clock.

BRUCE-On the 28th inst., at the Grand Hotel, Mrs. Langley, Bruce, daughter of the late G. W. Stantha, of Albany, S. Yenseria service will be held in Trinity Church on Frinay next, at 1 p. n.

DOTY-Suddenly, on July 28, at his farm in Saratoga County,

next, at 1 p. m.

BOTY—Suddenly, on July 28, at his farm in Saratoga County,
Waiter Doty, in the 66th year of his age.

GAUL—At Hudson, N. Y. July 28, John Gaul, jr., in the 71st year of his age. Punoral services from the First Presbyterian Church, in that city, on Thursday, the 31st age., 44 5 m.m. city, on Thursday, the 31st lose, at 3 n. m.

GLACEL-On Tuesday, July 29, after a short Blaces, Joseph Glacel, ared 88 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, 213 Division.ave, Brooklyn, E. D. on Friday, at 150 o'clock.

HYDE-At Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Monday evening, July 28, of cholera miantam, Edmund Cecil, voungest child of Dr. Frederick E. and Ida J. Hyde, aged 14 months.

Funeral services at Hastings on the Hudson, Thursday, July 31, at 250 n. m.

LITTLE-On July 30, Jane Louisa, wife of Andrew Little.

SANDS-On Wolnesday, July 30, Robert A. Sands, aged 74 years.
Funeral will be held at his late residence, No. 53 Lexington-ave. on Fridar, August I. at II a. m.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices.

Congress Water, its superiority as a cathartic and altera-

Nervous Exaguation.—A medical essay comprising a sected of lectures delivered at Kann's Museum of Anatomy, New-York, on the cames and ourse of premistors describe, showing inhiputably how lost health may be regained, afording a dead syluopsis of the imperiments so marriage and the true and if hervous and of the treat definity, being the result of 19 years 25.

periones By mail, 5d. carronay, or postage stamps. Address secretary, Karthy's Museum oss Breadway, New York.

Post Office Notice.—The forevice mais for the week swining SATURDAY August 2, 1879, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 m., for Satepps, or steamonth Several, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 12:30 m., for Europe, by steamonth Bothmia, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 12:30 m., for Europe, by steamonth Bothmia, via Queenstown and Europe, by steamonth Bothmia, via Queenstown, on WEDNESDAY, at 12:30 m., for Europe, by steamonth France direct, by steamonth Carbon and August 1 m., for France, Germany, &c., by steamontp France for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamonth for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed; on SATE RDAY, at 11:30 m.m., for Germany, &c., by steamonth Ger, via Southamboun and Bremon (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamin City of Berlin, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany, &c., by steamonth correspondence for Germany, and secolated must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamonth City of Berlin, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany, &c., by steamonth, correspondence for Germany, and Secolated must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamonth, via Gaspelled by Hamburg and Bremen steaming the Secolated with the Continent was a steamonth of the Continent must be specially addressed; and seven Sew-York August I. The mails for Lawan leave New-York July M. The mails for Lawan leave New-York August I. The mails for Conta and Sapan leave San Francisco August I. The mails for Conta and Sapan leave San Francisco August I. The mails for Conta Augus

Post Office, New-York, July 28, 1879.

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